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WITHIN OUR BORDERS

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1952 BIG GAME REGULATIONS

*One Of Either Male Moose, Deer Or Elk May Be Shot
During November 1-29 Alberta Big Game Season*

For the first time in three years, moose are included among the antlered animals which hunters can choose to hunt during the 1952 game season.

This year's big game regulations allow hunters to kill one of a group of antlered animals comprising male deer, male elk and male moose. Only one of these three animals can be killed during the Nov. 1-29 big game season.

In addition to killing one of either a male deer, male elk, or male moose, holders of big game licenses can take one male mountain sheep, one male or female mountain goat, and one grizzly bear and one black, brown or cinnamon bear. Bear cubs and females with cubs are protected.

OPEN SEASONS

Holders of resident and non-resident big game licences may follow the following big game in accordance with the bag limits given below:

Sheep: Male mountain sheep between Sept. 1 and Oct. 31, throughout the Province.

Goat: Mountain goat, male or female, between Sept. 1 and Oct. 31, throughout the Province.

Deer: (1) Male deer, between Nov. 1 and Nov. 29 in the area west of Highway No. 2 from Carway on the International boundary to the junction with Highway No. 13, and in the part of the Province lying north of Highway No. 13.

(2) Male deer, between Nov. 1 and Nov. 8, in the area west of the Alberta-Saskatchewan boundary, south of Highway No. 3, east of Highway No. 4 and north of the International boundary.

Grizzly Bear (1) Grizzly bear, females with cubs protected, between Sept. 1 and Nov. 29, and between April 1 and May 31, throughout the Province.

(2) In the area lying south of the Crowsnest-Medicine Hat branch of the C.P.R., excepting game preserves and national parks, any resident may at any time hunt, take or kill any grizzly bear without any license or authority other than this regulation.

Fairview Grounds Seeded To Grass

Landscaping work on the campus of the Fairview School of Agriculture and Home Economics has been completed for 1952, with most of lawns in the 25 acres seeded to grass.

The area was levelled earlier in the year and landscaping completed this summer. In addition, foundation plants, shrubs and flowers have been planted.

Elk: Male elk between Nov. 1 and Nov. 29 in the area west of Highway No. 2 from Carway on the International boundary to its intersection with the North Saskatchewan River at Edmonton, and north of the North Saskatchewan from Edmonton to the Alberta-Saskatchewan boundary.

Moose: Male moose between Nov. 1 and Nov. 29 in the area north of the Bow River and west of Highway No. 2 to its intersection with the North Saskatchewan River at Edmonton, and north of the North Saskatchewan from Edmonton to the Alberta-Saskatchewan boundary.

Caribou: A closed season for the hunting of caribou shall be in effect throughout the Province except in the former Athabasca Forest Reserve where special game licenses may be issued.

Black, Brown, or Cinnamon Bear: (1) Black, brown or cinnamon bear, females with cubs protected, between Sept. 1 and Nov. 29, and between April 1 and May 31, in that part of the Province formerly comprised within the Rocky Mountain Forest Reserve.

(2) In any part of the Province not included in the area described in section (1), and exclusive of any game preserve or national park, any resident may at any time, hunt, take or kill any black, brown or cinnamon bear without any licence or authority other than the regulation.

OTHER REGULATIONS

Restricted areas for special game licences in the Province remain the same as areas defined in the 1951 Game Regulations.

Any person who is the holder of a Non-resident or a Resident Big game license may be granted a free export permit for the export of any big game that has been lawfully killed and taken under the authority of the license.

Export permits are obtainable from the Department of Lands and Forests through Game Officers, Forestry Officers, R.C.M.P. Constables and certain licence vendors, upon production of the hunting licence.

New Quarters For Bowden Inmates

The new building to house youthful offenders at Bowden in central Alberta is expected to be completed in the spring of 1953.

The building will provide dormitories, kitchen, dining room, recreational and study rooms for the inmates as well as administrative and executive offices for the staff. The new building will have connecting corridors to the present drill hall.

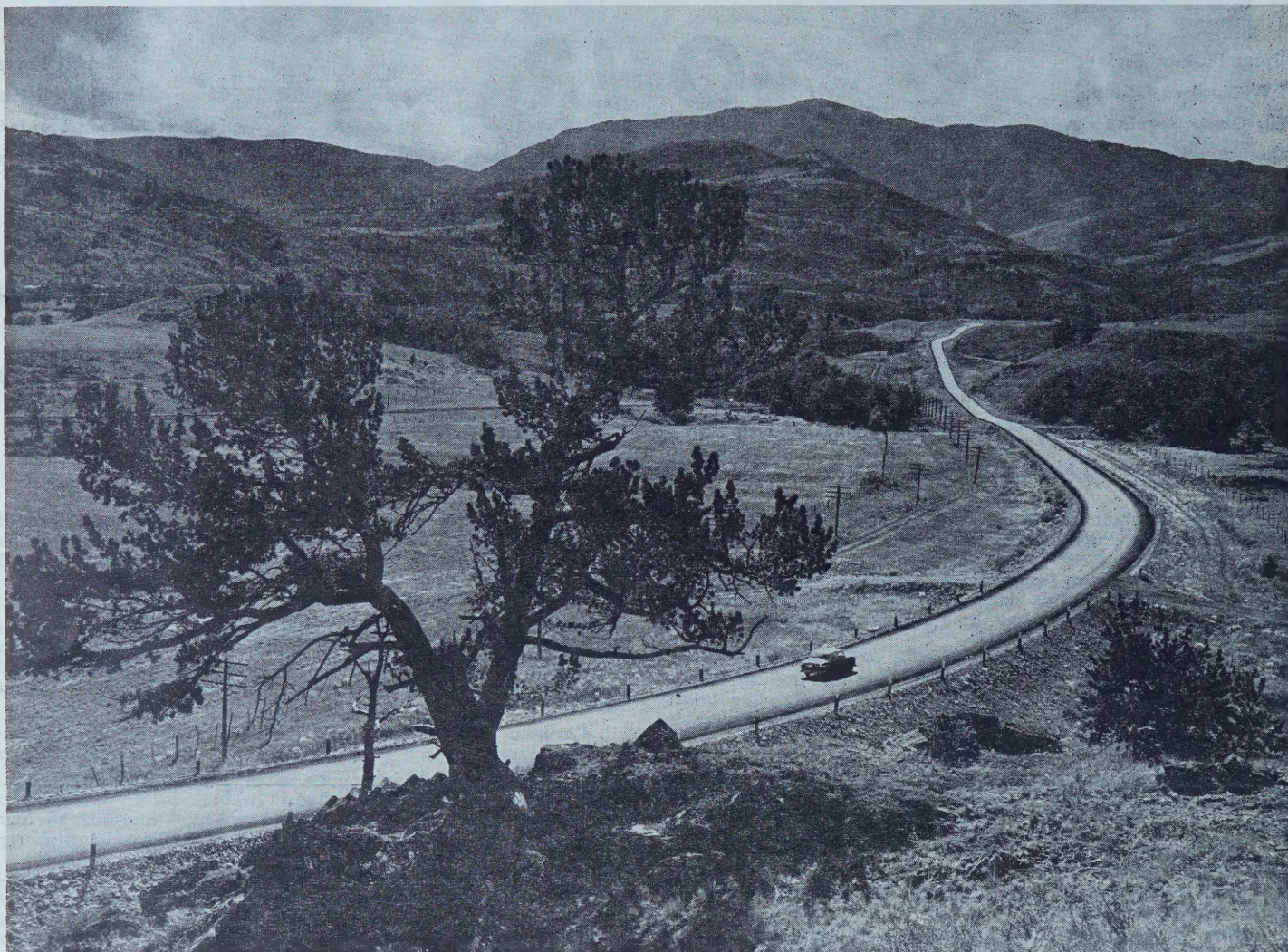
We Hope You Stay With Us

Readers of "Within Our Borders" within the next few weeks will be receiving postcards requesting that they check that their mailing addresses are correct. A revision of the mailing list is made every year or so to make sure that issues of "Within Our Borders" are being correctly addressed to you and also to avoid duplication occurring in the mailing lists.

It is hoped that when you receive the card that you will check the address for accuracy and, if you like, add on a friend's name, then send it immediately back to "Within Our Borders." We want you to stay on the mailing list so that we can keep informing you twice-a-month in respect to Alberta government services and government news of interest to you.

Watch for the postcard. Check the address listed and send it back. Be sure you continue to receive the regular editions of "Within Our Borders."

The Changing Face Of Alberta



The attention being given to make Alberta's highways scenic, safe and substantial is well illustrated in this beautiful photograph taken on No. 3 Highway between Fort Macleod and the Crowsnest Pass. Taken near Frank, the photo shows the smooth black-top highway which leads to the British Columbia border. Graceful well-engineered curves and easy grades carry the traveller through the inspiring and typical western scenery of the southern foothills area, one of the most beautiful drives in Canada.

Rural Telephone Companies End Farmers' Isolation

More than 825 Rural Mutual Telephone Companies provide valuable communication service to many areas throughout Alberta. Since 1935, when the Legislative Assembly passed the Rural Mutual Telephone Companies Act, thousands of rural residents have organized their own telephone companies. Taking over the equipment and operation from the Alberta Government Telephones, the Rural Mutual Companies have built their own lines and have provided 25,000 rural families in the province with 'phones.

A Rural Mutual Telephone Company is organized and operated by the residents of a registered area where Alberta Government Telephone facilities are not available. This is how it works. A group of rural residents in a registered area form an organization, financing it by selling one share to each person desiring telephone service. There must be at least five shareholders before the organization can apply to the Provincial Minister of Railways and Telephones for a charter to operate a rural mutual telephone company. The authorized capital of a company is determined by the cost of material and labour involved in erecting pole lines. The newly formed mutual telephone company arranges to buy the necessary equipment, including telephone sets, and to build the lines at its own expense. It is also responsible for subsequent maintenance, the building of extensions and the provision of telephone service for its subscribers.

When the rural mutual telephone company completes its line . . . a metallic (2-wire) circuit built to standards . . . it is inspected by an Alberta Government plant representative and connected to the nearest Government telephone exchange. Subscribers enjoy the

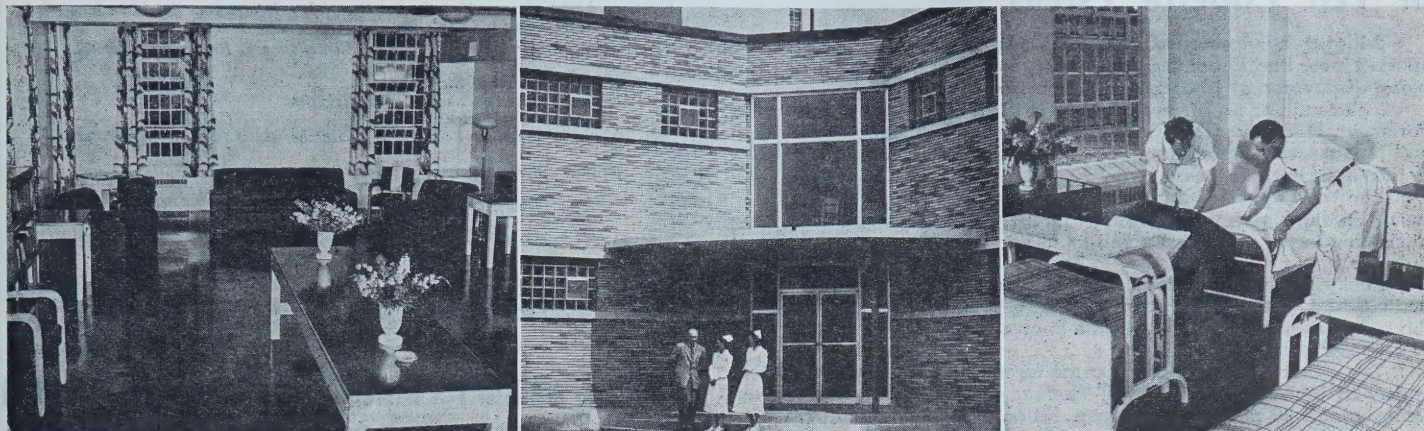
same services, including long distance, as town and city residents.

The service rates vary with the various mutual companies. The majority of the companies pay the Alberta Government Telephones a special connection charge of 50 cents per telephone per month for continuous service and 30 cents for day service. The company then sets a rate for its subscribers, one uniform rate for shareholders and another for non-shareholders. The surplus is, of course, turned back into the company for maintenance and servicing. No dividends are paid the shareholders.

Numerous large and small mutual telephone companies give service to districts throughout the Province, from the Lethbridge area, through Calgary and Edmonton, and up to the Grande Prairie and Peace River districts. Some companies have only 10 subscribers, while others number 500 or more. The North Edmonton mutual telephone company was organized in 1935 and now has 530 subscribers in a registered area north of the North Saskatchewan River. South Edmonton, another original company under the act, which serves the area south of the North Saskatchewan, has 356 subscribers, while Red Deer has 243. In the Devon district, the Glidhurst Mutual Telephone Company was established in 1947. Still in its infancy, this company serves only 18 subscribers as yet, but will probably expand its numbers with the years.

Rural mutual telephone companies are assisted and advised by a supervisory board of the Alberta Government Telephones. While there is no financial gain in a rural mutual telephone company and no dividends to shareholders, each subscriber and shareholder is proud of the job that is being done. No longer isolated, subscribers may keep in touch with neighbors, in contact with city or town, right in step with the rest of the Province. These rural residents appreciate their mutual telephone companies and the convenience they bring. They give them their mutual support.

New T. B. Ward At Provincial Mental Institute



The comfortable and attractively furnished patients' lounge in the new tuberculosis ward of the Provincial Mental Institution is shown at left. At centre is the main entrance to the ward and at right orderlies are shown making up a bed in one of the pleasant dormitories.

Accommodation for tubercular mental patients from all over the Province is provided by the new tuberculosis ward at the Provincial Mental Institute, Edmonton. When completed, this hospital will afford accommodation for 200 patients. At present, only one floor of the building is in use, housing approximately 100 patients from mental hospitals throughout Alberta.

This fine example of modern architecture is a Y-shaped structure, planned for utility and convenience. Built at a cost of more than \$1,000,000 it is equipped with modern X-ray, surgery and laboratory facilities. The kitchens in each wing are duplicates of those in the new Aberhart Memorial Hospital, with gas range, refrigerator, built-in cupboards and utility tables. The dining rooms are bright and airy, with round, color-topped tables that seat four persons each.

The lounges, where the patients are free to come and go as they wish, are large and light. They feature forest green flooring, red leatherette upholstered lounges and easy chairs, gaily printed drapes, and numerous torchiere lamps for good lighting. They are comfy and homelike, a real invitation to a few minutes of easy relaxation, and each lounge has plenty of reading material and a radio. In each wing there are two visiting rooms, in beautiful soft pastel colors with stipled walls, comfortable furniture and an air of serenity.

The dormitories in the new tuberculosis ward at Oliver are limited to eight beds each. A partial partition in the middle adds to the privacy of the patients. There are also a few single rooms with semi-private baths for the more seriously ill patients.

The first floor of the new building was opened in July; the second floor will be completed in early September. The full basement will be finished as recreation rooms along with facilities for storage.

Besides the nurses and doctors at the hospital, there are seven male attendants who look after the general needs of the patients, and a girl who works in each kitchen.

Built for functional purposes, the hospital embodies all the special features that save time and trouble. Among the conveniences are the baseboards. The concave moulding has a protruding rim that takes the brunt of any bump from a hospital cart without scratching. In the operating room, the sterilizers are sunk into the walls, saving valuable space for other purposes. The windows are double-glass, to eliminate the need for storm windows during winter.

For the first time in Alberta, patients suffering from tuberculosis, will have their own accommodation, their own doctors and nurses, their own special attendants. The new ward is equipped and staffed to give the most effective treatment for tuberculosis.

Extension Home Designer Assists In Remodelling Of Farm Homes

Many a modern farm home in Alberta owes much to the assistance of the Extension Home Designer for the Department of Agriculture. This service is provided to assist and advise farm home owners on the remodelling, interior decorating and building of their homes.

Home improvement has become as important a part of farm operations as growing grain and raising livestock. Farmers realize that comfort and convenience in their own homes are conducive to better farming on the whole. When a farm homemaker decides to remodel or decorate her home, she need only drop a line to the Extension Home Designer and she will receive, without charge, all the home planning advice, designs and floor plans she desires.

The majority of farm homemakers are primarily interested in their kitchens. They want to make them not only more attractive, but more convenient, with all available space utilized to the best purpose. In the remodelling kit sent out by the Extension Home Designer, there is a special book with plans, construction and materials needed for remodelling the kitchen. Plans for both electric and non-electric kitchens are shown. The remodelling kit also includes a book on complete farm house remodelling, including planning, case examples and construction problems. There are even plans showing the change-over from a bungalow to a two-storey dwelling, and vice versa. The Extension Home Designer will plan the alterations for any room in the house, advise on the type, style and colors of furnishings and decorating needs, and in some cases, she visits the home that is about to be remodelled in order to obtain a more specific idea of the job to be done.

However, this remodelling job is not a quick and simple business. Before the Extension Home Designer can begin planning

changes, she must have information regarding the size of each room, position of windows, doors, radiators, the available furniture, wall finishing, flooring and colors presently in use. This information is obtained through forms that go out with each remodelling kit. Then, with a scale drawing of the home or rooms to be remodelled, the Extension Home Designer, Miss Caroline Judson, begins to revise, alter and literally work wonders with the space and facilities available. Every alteration is planned to suit the needs and wishes of the farm home owner.

Also available to farm women's groups through the Extension Home Designer, is a home study course in interior decorating. This consists of a series of pamphlets dealing with the various facets of home decorating—floors, walls and ceiling, furniture re-finishing, color schemes and curtains and drapes. This comes complete with a project sheet that aids the farm homemaker in arranging the study program.

For the farmer who is planning to build a new home, there is a book containing various house plans, construction details, lists of building materials and farmstead planning. The blueprints of these plans are obtained at a small fee, \$2.50.

In addition, the Extension Home Designer visits various towns and rural centres throughout the Province, giving lectures on home planning and interior decoration at meetings of women's organizations. There are also short courses conducted in home planning of interest to both men and women.

This service, offered by the Department of Agriculture, has done much to aid farm home owners in modernizing their homes and farmsteads. Last year the remodelling kit was mailed to 90 home owners who received scale plans of possible improvements to their homes. Kitchen plans numbered 47 and 40 home plans were distributed. It is expected that this year, the number of farm home owners who will be remodelling and building with the aid of the Extension Home Designer, will exceed last year's total.

Rabbit Fever Found In Ten Alberta Areas

Alberta has recorded the most severe season of tularemia, spotted fever and bubonic plague in several years, with the diseases being discovered at 10 areas on the prairies.

Tularemia or rabbit fever has been discovered in the areas near Foremost, Milk River, Manyberries, Brooks and Pincher Creek, with one human case reported at Foremost. This is the first human case in that area in three years.

The total of nine positive collections of ticks made by the Provincial Entomologist, J. H. Brown, is the largest since 1943. It has been attributed to the increased numbers of mice, rabbits and other small animals.

Rocky Mountain spotted fever has been found at Manyberries, Redcliff and west of Calgary. The total of four positive collections is the greatest since 1944. There has been one suspected human case at Lethbridge.

The annual vaccination program for spotted fever was held this spring in Manyberries, Redcliff, Thelma and Elkwater Lake areas, where about 90 percent of the population received immunization.

The three positive collections of bubonic plague discovered this summer at Lomond, Brooks and Hanna are the first since 1949. The disease was found on gophers or gopher fleas.

There have been no human cases of bubonic plague in Alberta since one fatality was recorded at Stanmore in 1937. Since that time an intensive campaign has been launched, particularly in the Special Areas and the plague areas surrounding Brooks and Stanmore, warning residents about the danger of bubonic plague.

In areas where the disease has been discovered, signs are posted to warn residents not to handle gophers, and to kill the pests at every opportunity.

This campaign and the fact that the plague has been centred in sparsely settled areas have been vital factors in preventing the spread of the disease to humans. However, within the past few years the plague has been showing a steady movement to the southwest of the Lomond and Gleichen areas where there is a heavier population.

The Division of Entomology has carried on a steady educational campaign in these areas, both against the plague and for the destruction of the gopher population.

Construction Contracts Show 83 Percent Increase

The value of construction contracts awarded during the first four months of 1952 in Alberta increased more than 83 percent over the value of those awarded in the same period of last year.

The latest summary issued by the Provincial Bureau of Statistics shows 4,285 construction contracts for a total value of \$117,629,300 were awarded during the first four months of this year. In 1951, a total of 3,857 contracts for a total value of \$64,233,100 were recorded for the first four months.

The amount of grains other than wheat loaded at country elevators and platforms for the 11 months ending June 26, shows a more than 91 percent increase from the loading for the same period of 1951. A total of 79,344,000 bushels of these grains were loaded compared to 41,504,000 bushels loaded in the 11 months ending June 30, 1951.

Wheat loadings increased 30.84 percent over loadings for the same period of last year.

While grain loadings increased, butter and cheese production and live stock marketings and exports were down from last year. Creamery butter production decreased more than four percent during the first five months of 1952 while cheese production went down more than 14 percent.

Marketings of swine and sheep and lambs were the only live-stock to show increases over the first five months of last year. Swine marketings went up 22 percent and sheep and lambs 28 percent. Cattle marketings decreased 25 percent and calves, 33 percent while the number of cattle exported decreased 56 percent.

Oil, salt and natural gas production showed increases over the first five months of 1951. During the first five months of this year, oil production increased approximately 37 percent, salt production 17 percent and natural gas production more than 12 percent.

Tourist travel into the National Parks of Alberta continues to increase. During the first six months of 1952, tourist travel into the four Alberta National Parks increased more than 31 percent from that of the same period of 1951.

Waterton Lakes Park continued to lead the popularity parade with an increase of more than 71 percent in its visitors from last year. Visitors to Banff increased 32 percent, to Jasper, 23 percent and to Elk Island National Park three percent.

COMING EVENTS

During the next few months Alberta will be the scene of many events of provincial, national and international interest. Within Our Borders will list all COMING EVENTS from May through September. Information should be forwarded to Within Our Borders, Legislative Buildings, Edmonton.

Aug. 31-Sept. 3	Interstate Oil Compact Commission	Banff Springs Hotel BANFF
Sept. 1	Cochrane Stampede	COCHRANE
Sept. 3-6	Canadian Society of Radiological Technicians	Palliser Hotel CALGARY
Sept. 6-8	Canadian Federation of Hatcheries	Banff Springs Hotel BANFF
Sept. 8-12	Manufacturers Life Ins. Co.	Banff Springs Hotel BANFF
Sept. 11-12	Alberta Public Health Association	Palliser Hotel CALGARY
Sept. 11-13	Pacific Northwest Travel Association	Banff Springs Hotel BANFF
Sept. 11-12	Alberta Public Health Association Convention	CALGARY
Sept. 13	Canadian Institute of Sanitary Inspectors' General Meeting	BANFF

Sockeye Salmon 'Planted' In Southern Alberta

Alberta sportsmen may someday enjoy the thrills of fishing for sockeye salmon within the boundaries of their own Province in an experiment currently underway at the St. Mary Reservoir in southern Alberta is successful.

For the first time, salt water salmon have been planted in Alberta fresh water by the Fisheries Branch of the Department of Lands and Forests.

The planting took place July 21 when 80,000 sockeye salmon fingerlings hatched in the Provincial Government Fish Hatchery at Calgary were piped into the St. Mary Reservoir from the metal tanks in which they had been brought from Calgary.

The salmon planting project was initiated by the Fisheries Branch of the Department of Lands and Forests after surveys had been made.

Last April, the fish hatchery at Calgary received approximately 90,000 sockeye eggs from the Montana State Fisheries Branch. These eggs were developed to the fingerling stage at the Calgary hatchery and then planted directly in the southern Alberta reservoir, instead of allowing them to mature at a rearing station.

Under the favorable water conditions of the reservoir, the salmon fingerlings are expected to survive without difficulty but regular tests will be made on their ability to survive in fresh water by field biologists.

The sockeye salmon of the Pacific Ocean lives most of its life in salt water and enters fresh water only to spawn and die. The Fisheries Branch feels that the salmon, although a salt water fish, can adapt itself to fresh water and survive. However, salmon raised in fresh water will not grow so large as their salt water relatives.

If the salmon experiment is successful, more sockeye salmon will be planted in other Alberta lakes. This winter, approximately 10,000 salmon fingerlings will undergo further examination at the Calgary fish hatchery to determine whether their species will someday provide a major attraction for Alberta fishermen.

Upland Game Hunting Season Oct. 4 - Nov. 15 For Most Birds

The open season on most upland game in Alberta this year will be from October 4 to November 15. The only exception is blue grouse which may be hunted from September 1 to September 30. Bag limit on this bird is five per day and 25 for the season.

Prairie chicken, ruffed grouse, spruce partridge, Hungarian partridge and ring-neck cock pheasants all are eligible upland game during the October 4-November 15 season. The bag limit on all but the pheasants is 10 per day and 50 for the whole season. Ring-neck cock pheasants are limited to three per day and 18 for the season.

It is illegal to hunt pheasants between one-half hour after sunset and 10 o'clock in the morning, and as in past years, the hunting of game on Sundays is illegal.

"Within Our Borders" is a publication designed to acquaint the people of the Province with the administration and services of the Alberta Government.

It is believed the many and varied services of the Government will be effective in the degree they are known and used.

Any material used is for immediate republication. All photographs used are Alberta Government Photographs unless otherwise specified.

Correspondence should be addressed to "Within Our Borders," Legislative Buildings, Edmonton.



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